function hooking for osx and linux

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call me a script kiddie:
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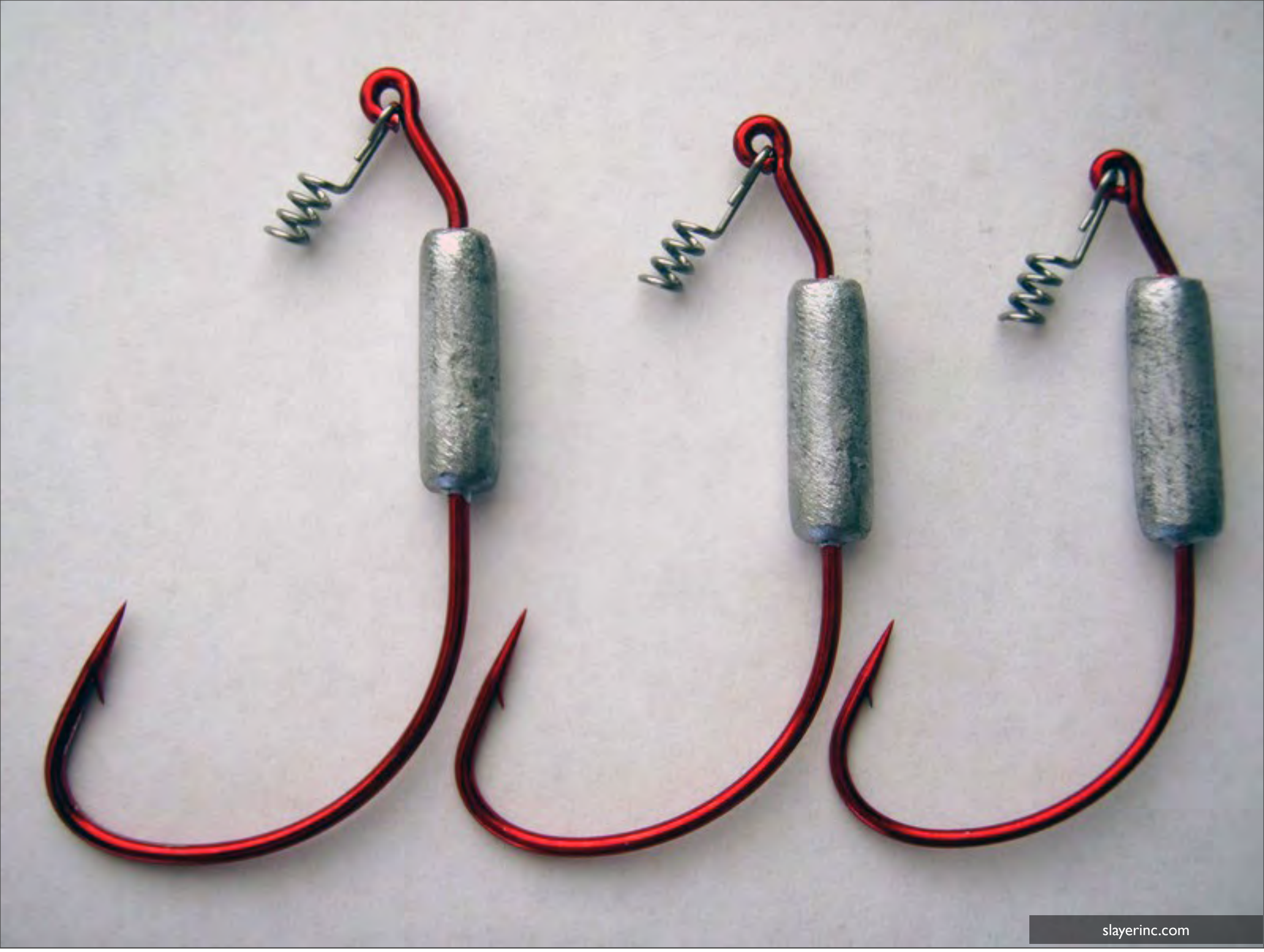
Saturday, July 3, 2010

globalhealthandfitness.com


slayerinc.com

assembly is in att syntax

at&t

WTF is an ABI ?

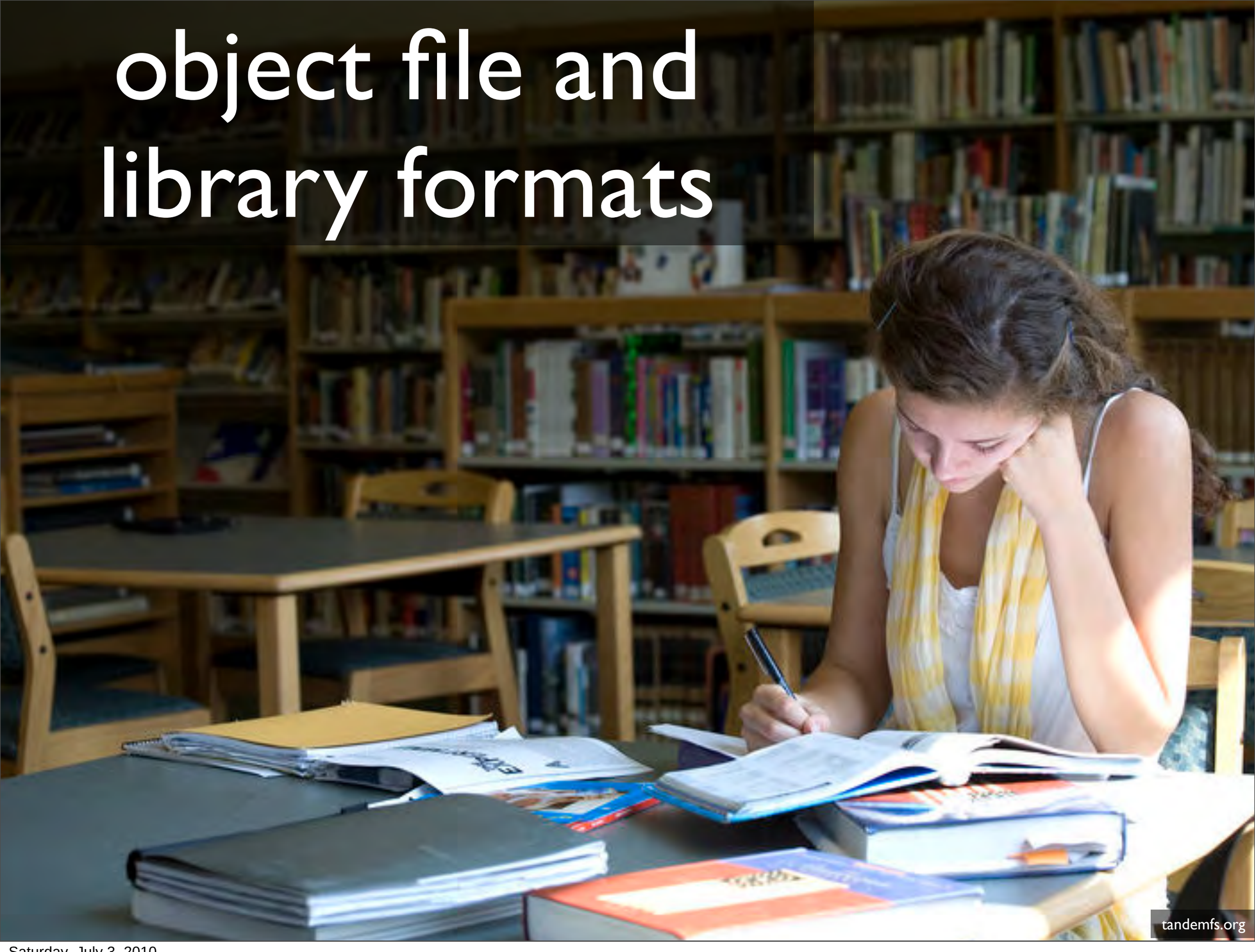
WTF is an Application Binary Interface ?

alignment

thomasgroup.com

calling convention

object file and library formats



hierarchy of specs

HIERARCHY OF BEARDS.

System V ABI (271 pages)

System V ABI AMD64 Architecture Processor Supplement (128 pages)

System V ABI Intel386 Architecture Processor Supplement (377 pages)

MIPS, ARM, PPC, and IA-64 too!

mac osx x86-64 calling convention

based on

System V ABI AMD64 Architecture Processor Supplement

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alignment

thomasgroup.com

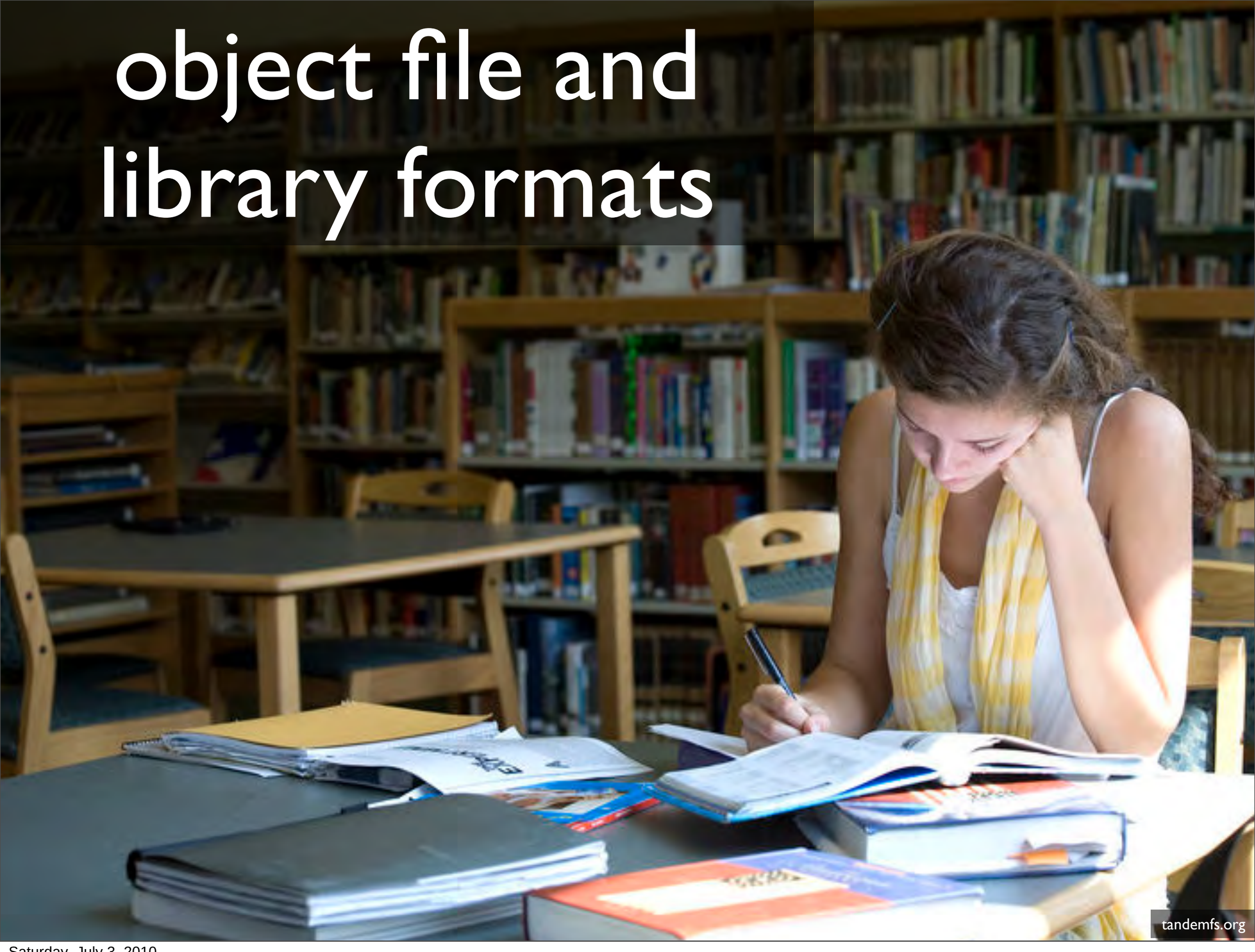
end of argument area must be
aligned on a 16byte boundary.

and $0xfffffffffffffff0, %rsp

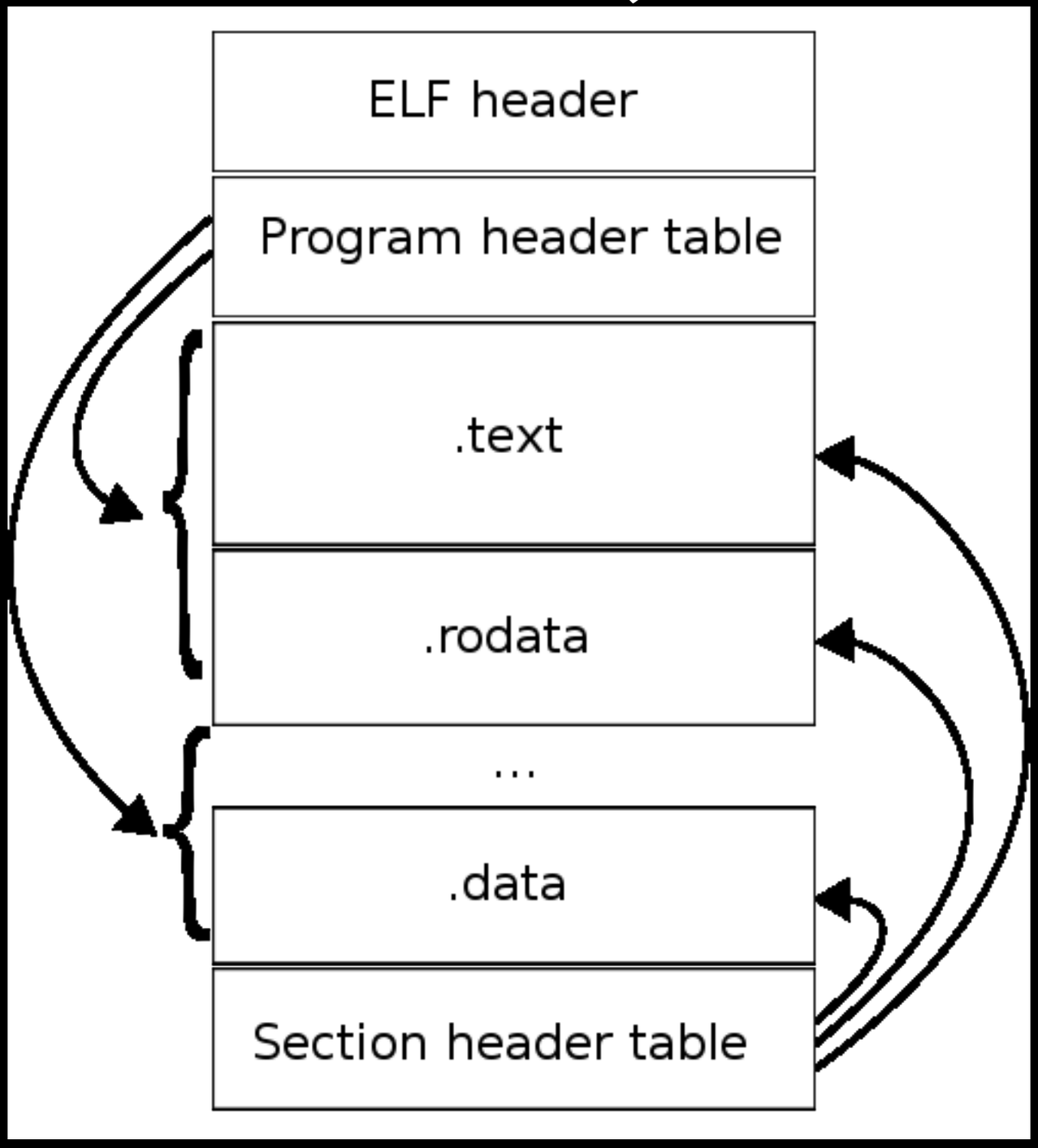
calling convention

- function arguments from left to right live in: `%rdi`, `%rsi`, `%rdx`, `%rcx`, `%r8`, `%r9`
- that's for INTEGER class items.
- Other stuff gets passed on the stack (like on i386).
- registers are either caller or callee save

object file and library formats



ELF Objects



en.wikipedia.org

ELF Objects

- ELF objects have headers
  - elf header (describes the elf object)
  - program headers (describes segments)
    - section headers (describes sections)
- libelf is useful for wandering the elf object extracting information.
- the executable and each .so has its own set of data

ELF Object sections

- .text - code lives here
- .plt - stub code that helps to “resolve” absolute function addresses.
- .got.plt - absolute function addresses; used by .plt entries.
- .debug_info - debugging information
- .gnu_debuglink - checksum and filename for debug info
- and more.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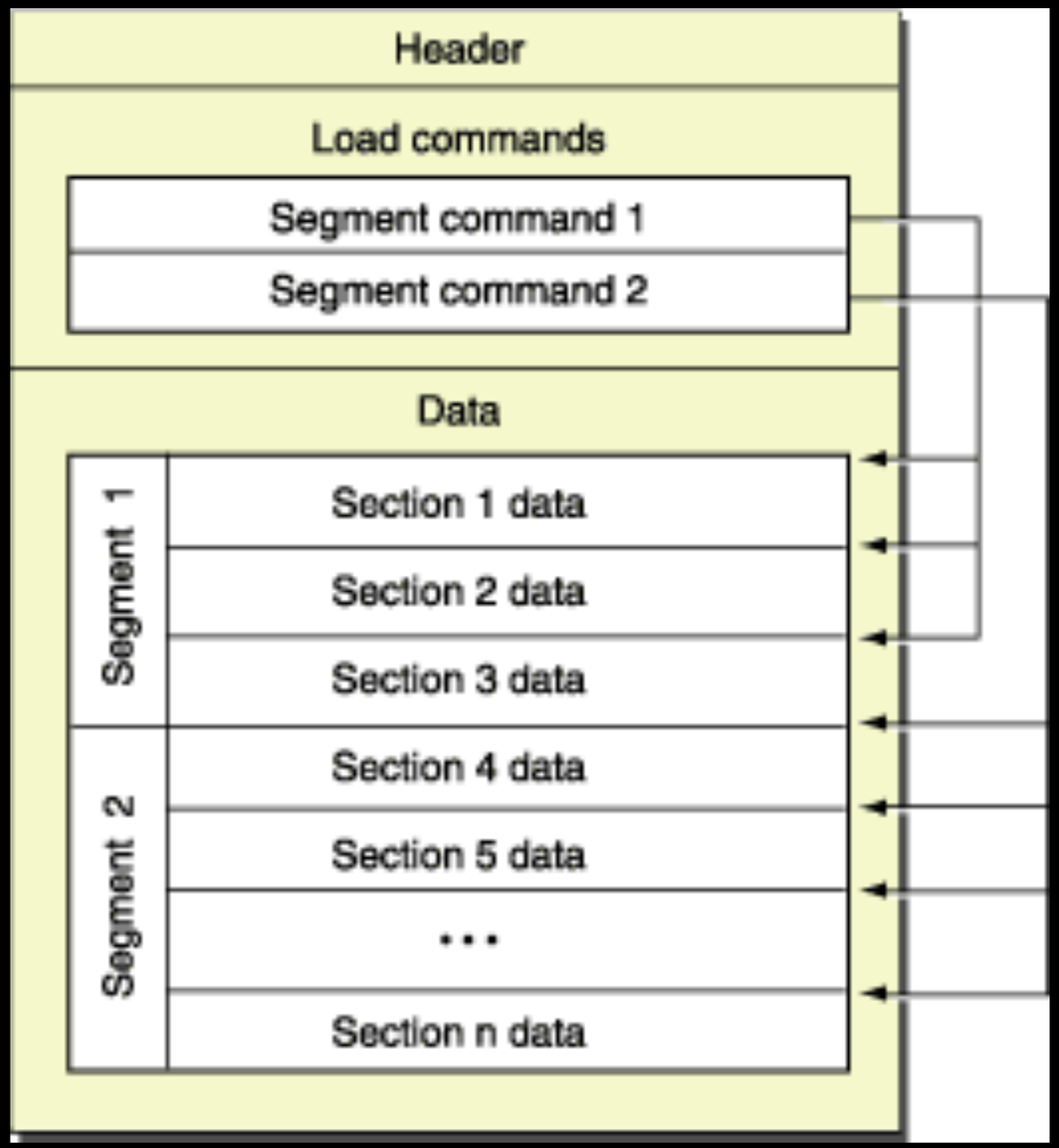
MACH3

Mach-O Objects



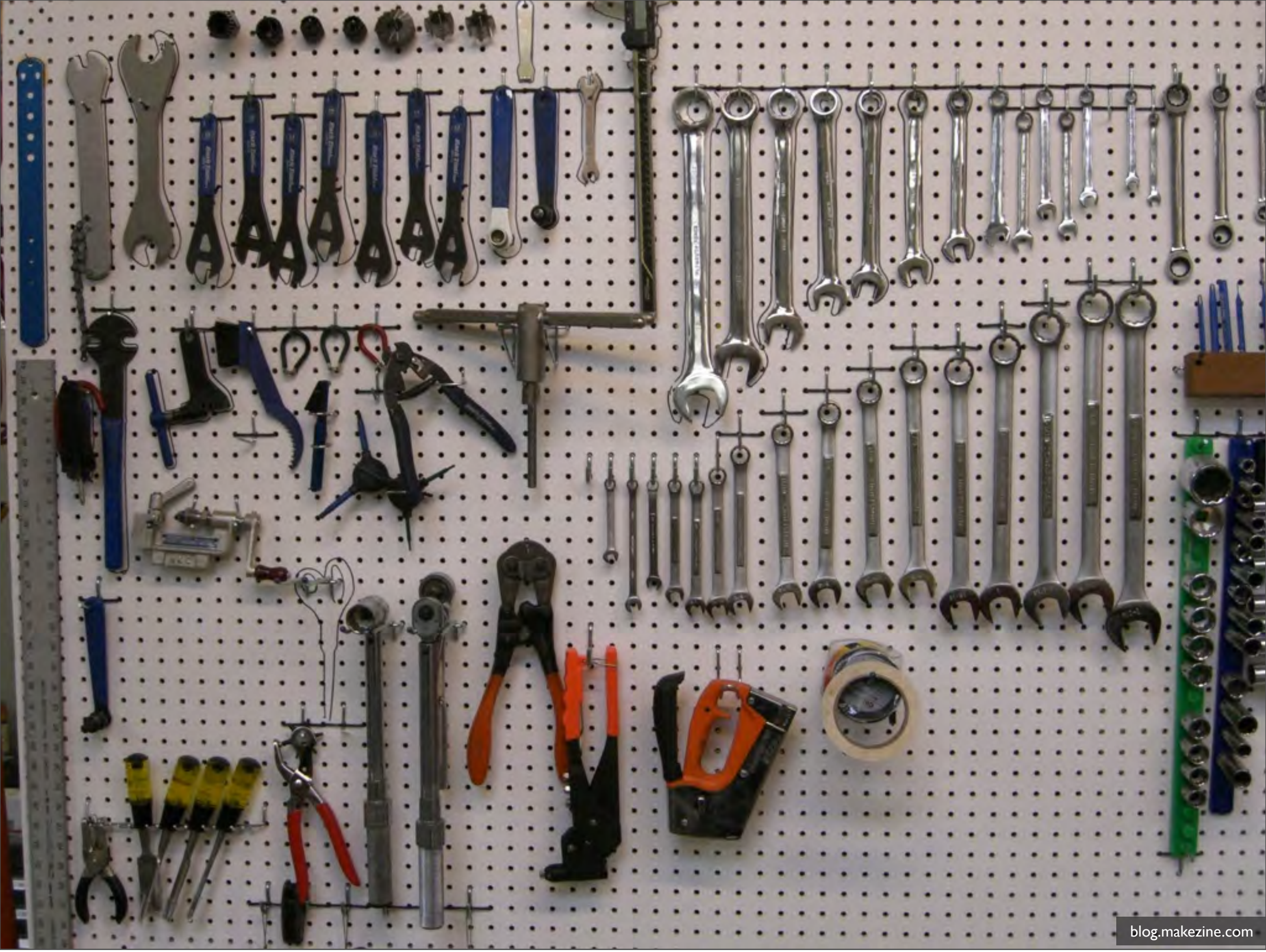
developer.apple.com

Mach-O Objects

- Mach-O objects have load commands
  - header (describes the mach-o object)
  - load commands (describe layout and linkage info)
    - segment commands (describes sections)
- dyld(3) describes some apis for touching mach-o objects
- the executable and each dylib/bundle has its own set of data

Mach-O sections

- __text - code lives here
- __symbol_stub1 - list of jmpq instructions for runtime dynamic linking
- __stub_helper - stub code that helps to “resolve” absolute function addresses.
- __la_symbol_ptr - absolute function addresses; used by symbol stub
- and more.


blog.makezine.com

nm

% nm /usr/bin/ruby

000000000048ac90	t	Balloc
0000000000491270	T	Init_Array
0000000000497520	T	Init_Bignum
00000000041dc80	T	Init_Binding
00000000049d9b0	T	Init_Comparable
00000000049de30	T	Init_Dir
00000000004a1080	T	Init_Enumerable
00000000004a3720	T	Init_Enumerator
00000000004a4f30	T	Init_Exception
000000000042c2d0	T	Init_File
0000000000434b90	T	Init_GC

symbol "value" ←

→ symbol names

objdump

% objdump -D /usr/bin/ruby

```
0000000000434860 <rb_newobj>:
  434860:       48 83 ec 08             sub    $0x8,%rsp
  434864:       8b 05 82 12 2c 00       mov    0x2c1282(%rip),%eax        # 6f5aec <during_gc>
  43486a:       85 c0                   test   %eax,%eax
  43486c:       75 6b                   jne    4348d9 <rb_newobj+0x79>
  43486e:       48 83 3d 3a 85 2a 00    cmpq   $0x0,0x2a853a(%rip)        # 6dcdb0 <malloc_limit>
  434875:       00
  434876:       74 58                   je     4348d0 <rb_newobj+0x70>
  434878:       48 83 3d 20 12 2c 00    cmpq   $0x0,0x2c1220(%rip)        # 6f5aa0 <freelist>
  43487f:       00
  434880:       74 4e                   je     4348d0 <rb_newobj+0x70>
  434882:       48 8b 05 17 12 2c 00    mov    0x2c1217(%rip),%rax        # 6f5aa0 <freelist>
  434889:       48 8b 50 08             mov    0x8(%rax),%rdx
  43488d:       48 89 15 0c 12 2c 00    mov    %rdx,0x2c120c(%rip)        # 6f5aa0 <freelist>
  434894:       48 c7 00 00 00 00 00    movq   $0x0,(%rax)
  43489b:       48 c7 40 08 00 00 00    movq   $0x0,0x8(%rax)
  4348a2:       00
```

offsets

opcodes

instructions

helpful metadata

readelf

% readelf -a /usr/bin/ruby

```
[ 6] .dynstr           STRTAB           000000000040a270  0000a270
     0000000000003815  0000000000000000   A       0     0      1
[ 7] .gnu.version      VERSYM           000000000040da86  0000da86
     000000000000086e  0000000000000002   A       5     0      2
[ 8] .gnu.version_r    VERNEED          000000000040e2f8  0000e2f8
     00000000000000c0  0000000000000000   A       6     5      8
[ 9] .rela.dyn         RELA             000000000040e3b8  0000e3b8
     0000000000000078  0000000000000018   A       5     0      8
[10] .rela.plt         RELA             000000000040e430  0000e430
     0000000000001248  0000000000000018   A       5    12      8
[11] .init             PROGBITS         000000000040f678  0000f678
     0000000000000018  0000000000000000  AX       0     0      4
[12] .plt              PROGBITS         000000000040f690  0000f690
     0000000000000c40  0000000000000010  AX       0     0      4
[13] .text             PROGBITS         00000000004102d0  000102d0
     0000000000096988  0000000000000000  AX       0     0      16
```

This is a *tiny* subset of the data available

otool

% otool -l /usr/bin/ruby

```
Load command 0
      cmd LC_SEGMENT_64
  cmdsize 72
  segname __PAGEZERO
   vmaddr 0x0000000000000000
   vmsize 0x0000000100000000
  fileoff 0
 filesize 0
  maxprot 0x00000000
 initprot 0x00000000
   nsects 0
    flags 0x0
Load command 1
      cmd LC_SEGMENT_64
  cmdsize 632
  segname __TEXT
   vmaddr 0x0000000100000000
   vmsize 0x00000000000d6000
  fileoff 0
 filesize 876544
  maxprot 0x00000007
 initprot 0x00000005
   nsects 7
    flags 0x0
```

This is a *tiny* subset of the data available

Calling functions

```
callq *%rbx
```

```
callq 0xdeadbeef
```

other ways, too...

anatomy of a call

(objdump output)

412d16: e8 c1 36 02 00 callq 4363dc # <a_function>

412d1b: .....

address of this instruction

call opcode*

32bit displacement to the target function from the next instruction.

anatomy of a call

(objdump output)

412d16: e8 c1 36 02 00 callq 4363dc # <a_function>

412d1b: .....

(x86 is little endian)

412d1b + 000236c1 = 4363dc

Hook a_function

Overwrite the displacement so that all calls to a_function actually call a different function instead.

It may look like this:

```
int other_function()
{
        /* do something good/bad */

        /* be sure to call a_function! */
        return a_function();
}
```

codez are easy

```
/* CHILL, it's fucking psuedo code */

while (are_moar_bytes()) {
  curr_ins = next_ins;
  next_ins = get_next_ins();
  if (curr_ins->type == INSN_CALL) {
    if ((hook_me - next_ins) == curr_ins->displacement) {
      /* found a call hook_me!*/
      rewrite(curr_ins->displacement, (replacement_fn - next_ins));
      return 0;
    }
  }
}
```

... right?.....

32bit displacement

- overwriting an existing call with another call
- stack will be aligned
- args are good to go
- can't redirect to code that is outside of:
  - [rip+displacement]
- you can scan the address space looking for an available page with mmap, though...

Doesn't work for all

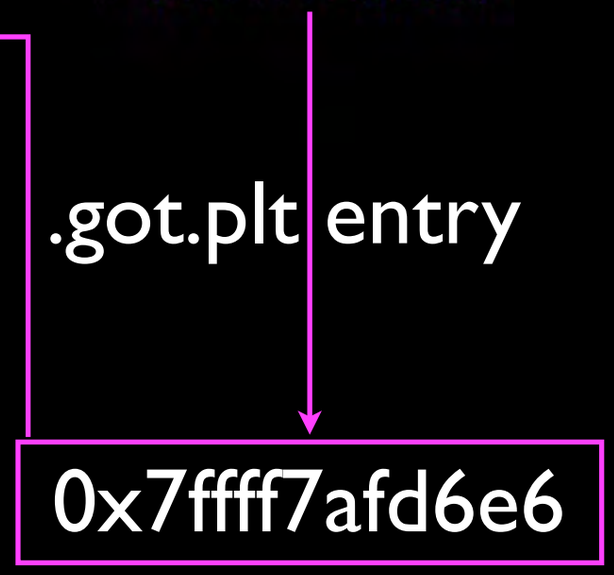
- calling a function that is exported by a dynamic library **works differently.**

How runtime dynamic linking works (elf)

```
callq  0x7ffff7afd6e0 <rb_newobj@plt>
```

```
0x7ffff7afd6e0 <rb_newobj@plt>:     jmpq   *0x2c43b2(%rip)        # 0x7ffff7dc1a98
0x7ffff7afd6e6 <rb_newobj@plt+6>:   pushq  $0x4e
0x7ffff7afd6eb <rb_newobj@plt+11>:  jmpq   0x7ffff7afd1f0
```

Initially, the .got.plt entry contains the address of the instruction after the jmp.



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0x7ffff7afd6eb <rb_newobj@plt+11>:  jmpq   0x7ffff7afd1f0
```

An ID is stored and the rtld is invoked.

.got.plt entry

0x7ffff7afd6e6

How runtime dynamic linking works (elf)

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callq  0x7ffff7afd6e0 <rb_newobj@plt>
```

```
0x7ffff7afd6e0 <rb_newobj@plt>:     jmpq   *0x2c43b2(%rip)        # 0x7ffff7dc1a98
0x7ffff7afd6e6 <rb_newobj@plt+6>:   pushq  $0x4e
0x7ffff7afd6eb <rb_newobj@plt+11>:  jmpq   0x7ffff7afd1f0
```

.got.plt entry

0x7ffff7afd6e6

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0x7ffff7afd6eb <rb_newobj@plt+11>:  jmpq   0x7ffff7afd1f0
```

.got.plt entry

0x7ffff7b34ac0

rtld writes the address of rb_newobj to the .got.plt entry.

How runtime dynamic linking works (elf)

```
callq  0x7ffff7afd6e0 <rb_newobj@plt>
```

```
0x7ffff7afd6e0 <rb_newobj@plt>:     jmpq   *0x2c43b2(%rip)        # 0x7ffff7dc1a98
0x7ffff7afd6e6 <rb_newobj@plt+6>:   pushq  $0x4e
0x7ffff7afd6eb <rb_newobj@plt+11>:  jmpq   0x7ffff7afd1f0
```

.got.plt entry

0x7ffff7b34ac0

rtld writes the address of rb_newobj to the .got.plt entry.

calls to the PLT entry jump immediately to rb_newobj now that .got.plt is filled in.

```
0x00007ffff7b34ac0 <rb_newobj+0>:  sub    $0x8,%rsp
0x00007ffff7b34ac4 <rb_newobj+4>:  mov    0x2a840a(%rip),%eax        # 0x7ffff7ddced4 <during_gc>
0x00007ffff7b34aca <rb_newobj+10>:  test   %eax,%eax
```

rs.tacklewarehouse.com

Hook the GOT

Redirect execution by overwriting all the .got.plt entries for rb_newobj in each DSO with a handler function instead.

Hook the GOT

```
callq  0x7ffff7afd6e0 <rb_newobj@plt>
```

```
0x7ffff7afd6e0 <rb_newobj@plt>:     jmpq   *0x2c43b2(%rip)        # 0x7ffff7dc1a98
0x7ffff7afd6e6 <rb_newobj@plt+6>:   pushq  $0x4e
0x7ffff7afd6eb <rb_newobj@plt+11>:  jmpq   0x7ffff7afd1f0
```

.got.plt entry

0xdeadbeef

```
VALUE other_function()
{
      new_obj = rb_newobj();
      /* do something with  new_obj */
      return new_obj;
}
```

WAIT... other_function() calls rb_newobj() isn't that an infinite loop?

NO, it isn't. other_function() lives in it's own DSO, so its calls to rb_newobj() use the .plt/.got.plt in its own DSO.

As long as we leave other_function()'s DSO unmodified, we'll avoid an infinite loop.


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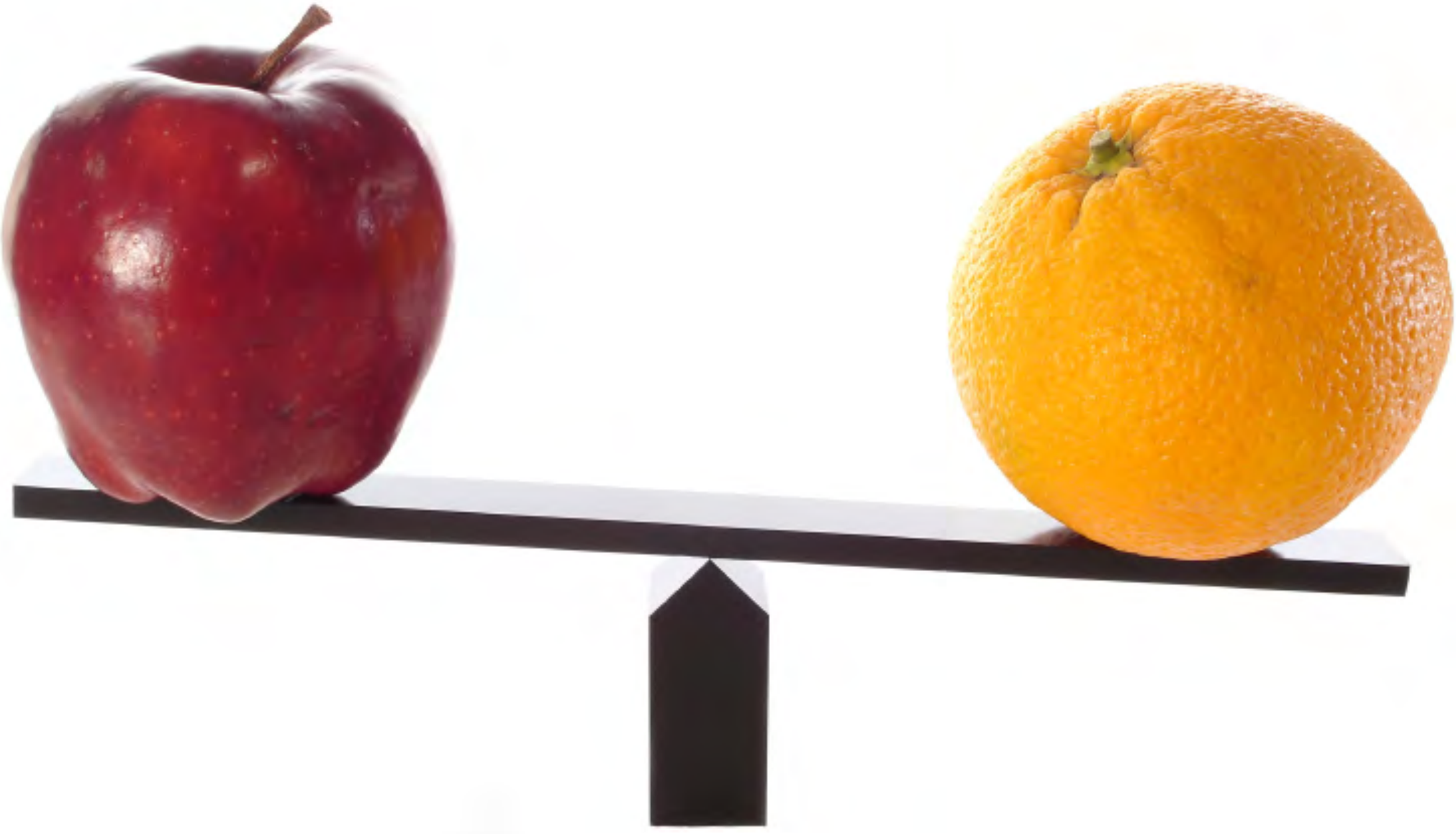
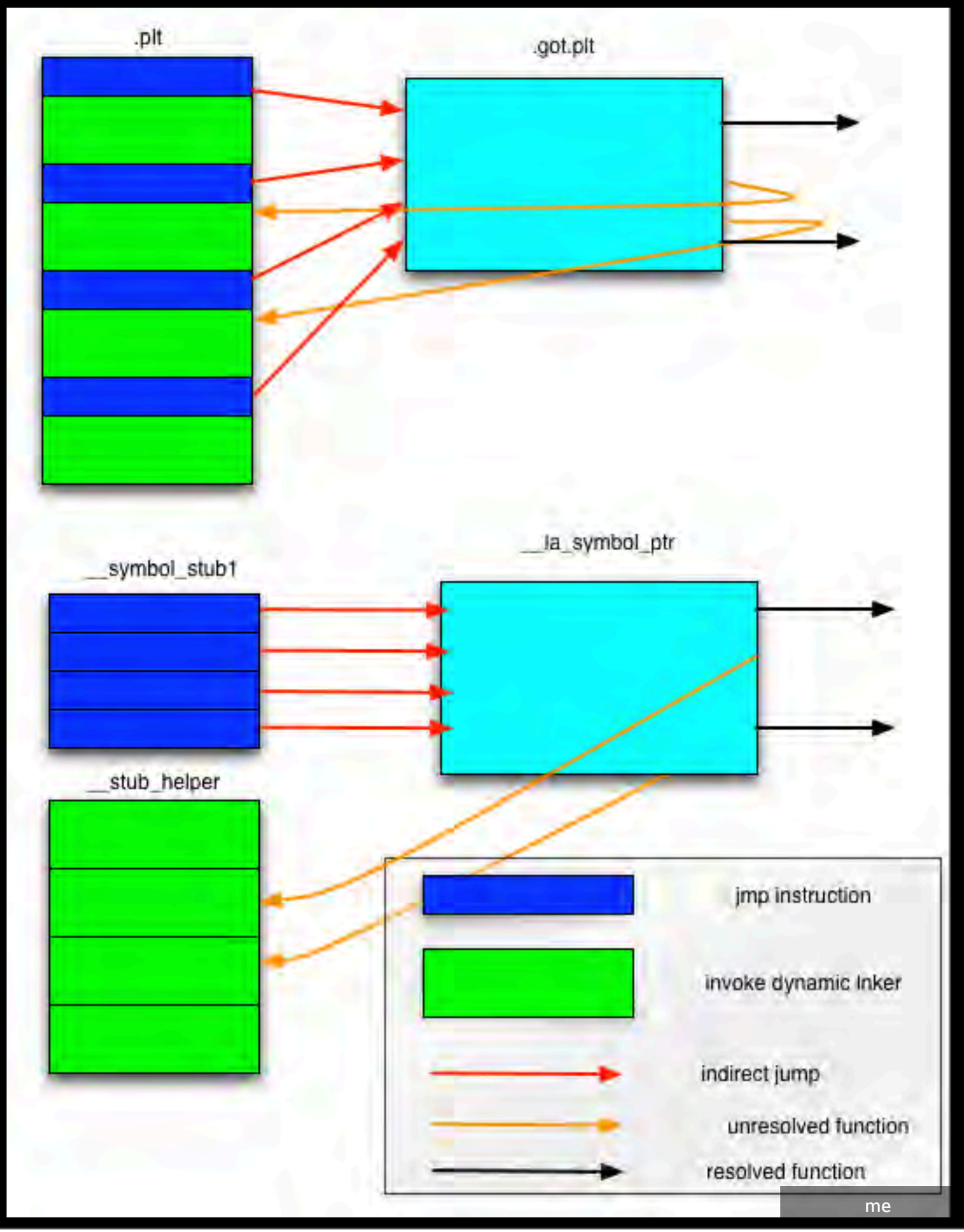


elf

mach-o


.plt
.got.plt
__la_symbol_ptr
__symbol_stub1
__stub_helper
jmp instruction
invoke dynamic linker
indirect jump
unresolved function
resolved function

me

what else is left?

inline functions.

add_freelist

- Can't hook because add_freelist is *inlined:*

```
static inline void
add_freelist(p)
    RVALUE *p
{
    p->as.free.flags = 0;
    p->as.free.next = freelist;
    freelist = p;
}
```

- The compiler has the option of inserting the instructions of this function directly into the callers.
- If this happens, you won't see any calls.

So... what now?

- Look carefully at the generated code:

```
static inline void
add_freelist(p)
    RVALUE *p
{
    p->as.free.flags = 0;
    p->as.free.next = freelist;
    freelist = p;
}
```

- Notice that freelist gets updated.
- freelist has file level scope.
- hmmmm.....

A (stupid) crazy idea

- freelist has file level scope and lives at some static address.
- add_freelist updates freelist, so...
- Why not *search the binary for mov instructions that have freelist as the target!*
- Overwrite that mov instruction with a call to our code!
- But... we have a problem.
- The system isn't ready for a call instruction.

alignment

thomasgroup.com

calling convention

Isn't ready? What?

- The 64bit ABI says that the stack must be aligned to a 16byte boundary after any/all arguments have been arranged.
- Since the overwrite is just some random mov, no way to guarantee that the stack is aligned.
- If we just plop in a call instruction, we won't be able to arrange for arguments to get put in the right registers.
- So now what?

jmp

- Can use a jmp instruction.
- Transfer execution to an assembly stub **generated at runtime.**
  - recreate the overwritten instruction
  - set the system up to call a function
- do something good/bad
- jmp back when done to resume execution

picasaweb.google.com/lh/photo/-R3BPlqOq8MfQGFTdulqCA

checklist

- save and restore caller/callee saved registers.
- align the stack.
- recreate what was overwritten.
- arrange for any arguments your replacement function needs to end up in registers.
- invoke your code.
- resume execution as if nothing happened.

this instruction updates the freelist and comes from add_freelist:

```
48 89 1d 1a 1a 2c 00    mov    %rbx,0x2c1a1a(%rip)        # 0x6f5aa0 <freelist>
```

Can't overwrite it with a call instruction because the state of the system is not ready for a function call.

```
e9 e3 8d bc 3f          jmpq   0x40000800
90                      nop
90                      nop
```

The jmp instruction and its offset are 5 bytes wide. Can't grow or shrink the binary, so insert 2 one byte NOPs.

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address of assembly stub

The jmp instruction and its offset are 5 bytes wide. Can't grow or shrink the binary, so insert 2 one byte NOPs.

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```

Can't overwrite it with a call instruction because the state of the system is not ready for a function call.

```
e9 e3 8d bc 3f                jmpq   0x40000800
90                            nop    <-- must jump back here
90                            nop
```

The jmp instruction and its offset are 5 bytes wide. Can't grow or shrink the binary, so insert 2 one byte NOPs.

shortened assembly stub

```
mov    %rbx,-0x3f8eaa6f(%rip)        # recreate overwritten instruction
push   %rax                          # save %rax incase the handler destroys it
push   %rdi                          # save %rdi, we need it to pass arg 1
mov    -0x3f8eaa77(%rip),%rdi        # mov top of freelist to rdi (arg 1 to handler)
push   %rbx                          # save rbx
push   %rbp                          # save rbp
mov    %rsp,%rbp                     # set base pointer to current stack pointer
and    $0xfffffffffffffff0,%rsp      # align stack to conform with 64bit ABI
mov    $0x7ffff6a479b4,%rbx          # mov the handler address into %rbx
callq  *%rbx                         # call handler via %rbx
leaveq                               # mov rbp, rsp; pop rbp
pop    %rbx                          # restore rbx
pop    %rdi                          # restore rdi
pop    %rax                          # restore rax
jmpq   0x437a1f <gc_sweep+1096>      # continue execution
```

shortened assembly stub

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mov    %rbx,-0x3f8eaa6f(%rip)        # recreate overwritten instruction
push   %rax                          # save %rax incase the handler destroys it
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leaveq                               # mov rbp, rsp; pop rbp
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pop    %rdi                          # restore rdi
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push   %rbx                          # save rbx
push   %rbp                          # save rbp
mov    %rsp,%rbp                     # set base pointer to current stack pointer
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pop    %rdi                          # restore rdi
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pop    %rdi                          # restore rdi
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shortened assembly stub

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pop    %rdi                          # restore rdi
pop    %rax                          # restore rax
jmpq   0x437a1f <gc_sweep+1096>      # continue execution
```

shortened assembly stub

```
mov    %rbx,-0x3f8eaa6f(%rip)        # recreate overwritten instruction
push   %rax                          # save %rax incase the handler destroys it
push   %rdi                          # save %rdi, we need it to pass arg 1
mov    -0x3f8eaa77(%rip),%rdi        # mov top of freelist to rdi (arg 1 to handler)
push   %rbx                          # save rbx
push   %rbp                          # save rbp
mov    %rsp,%rbp                     # set base pointer to current stack pointer
and    $0xfffffffffffffff0,%rsp      # align stack to conform with 64bit ABI
mov    $0x7ffff6a479b4,%rbx          # mov the handler address into %rbx
callq  *%rbx                         # call handler via %rbx
leaveq                               # mov rbp, rsp; pop rbp
pop    %rbx                          # restore rbx
pop    %rdi                          # restore rdi
pop    %rax                          # restore rax
jmpq   0x437a1f <gc_sweep+1096>      # continue execution
```

shortened assembly stub

```
mov    %rbx,-0x3f8eaa6f(%rip)        # recreate overwritten instruction
push   %rax                          # save %rax incase the handler destroys it
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mov    $0x7ffff6a479b4,%rbx          # mov the handler address into %rbx
callq  *%rbx                         # call handler via %rbx
leaveq                               # mov rbp, rsp; pop rbp
pop    %rbx                          # restore rbx
pop    %rdi                          # restore rdi
pop    %rax                          # restore rax
jmpq   0x437a1f <gc_sweep+1096>      # continue execution
```

```
void handler(VALUE freed_object)
{
        mark_object_freed(freed_object);
        return;
}
```

shortened assembly stub

```
mov    %rbx,-0x3f8eaa6f(%rip)        # recreate overwritten instruction
push   %rax                          # save %rax incase the handler destroys it
push   %rdi                          # save %rdi, we need it to pass arg 1
mov    -0x3f8eaa77(%rip),%rdi        # mov top of freelist to rdi (arg 1 to handler)
push   %rbx                          # save rbx
push   %rbp                          # save rbp
mov    %rsp,%rbp                     # set base pointer to current stack pointer
and    $0xfffffffffffffff0,%rsp      # align stack to conform with 64bit ABI
mov    $0x7ffff6a479b4,%rbx          # mov the handler address into %rbx
callq  *%rbx                         # call handler via %rbx
leaveq                               # mov rbp, rsp; pop rbp
pop    %rbx                          # restore rbx
pop    %rdi                          # restore rdi
pop    %rax                          # restore rax
jmpq   0x437a1f <gc_sweep+1096>      # continue execution
```

and it actually works.

gem install memprof

http://github.com/ice799/memprof

Sample Output

```
require 'memprof'
Memprof.start
require "stringio"
StringIO new
Memprof.stats
```

```
108 /custom/ree/lib/ruby/1.8/x86_64-linux/stringio.so:0:__node__
 14 test2.rb:3:String
  2 /custom/ree/lib/ruby/1.8/x86_64-linux/stringio.so:0:Class
  1 test2.rb:4:StringIO
  1 test2.rb:4:String
  1 test2.rb:3:Array
  1 /custom/ree/lib/ruby/1.8/x86_64-linux/stringio.so:0:Enumerable
```

memprof.com

a web-based heap visualizer and leak analyzer

new rails3-beta application *by tmm1* about a month ago

ruby-1.8.7-p249/bin/ruby

- ruby 1.8.7 (2010-01-10 patchlevel 249) [i686-darwin10.2.0]
- executing ./script/rails
- compiled with -g -O2 -fno-common -pipe -fno-common $(cflags)
- memory usage is 97156 bytes
- working directory is test/code/newapp
- 6 IO objects and 10 file descriptors
- 20 shared libraries

404869 objects

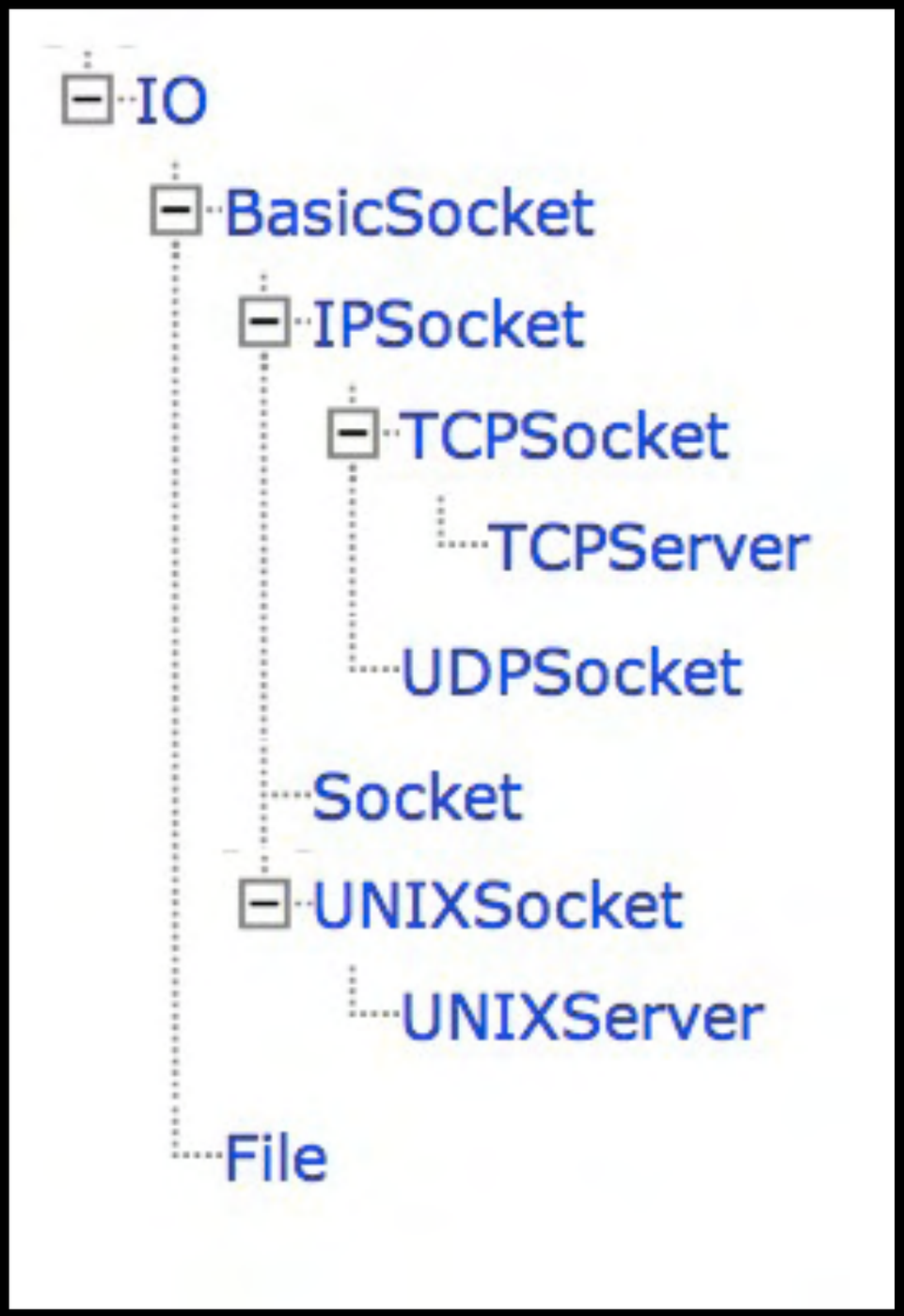
- 78 global variables
- 213 constants inside Object
- objects grouped by age
- objects grouped by type
- objects with most outbound references

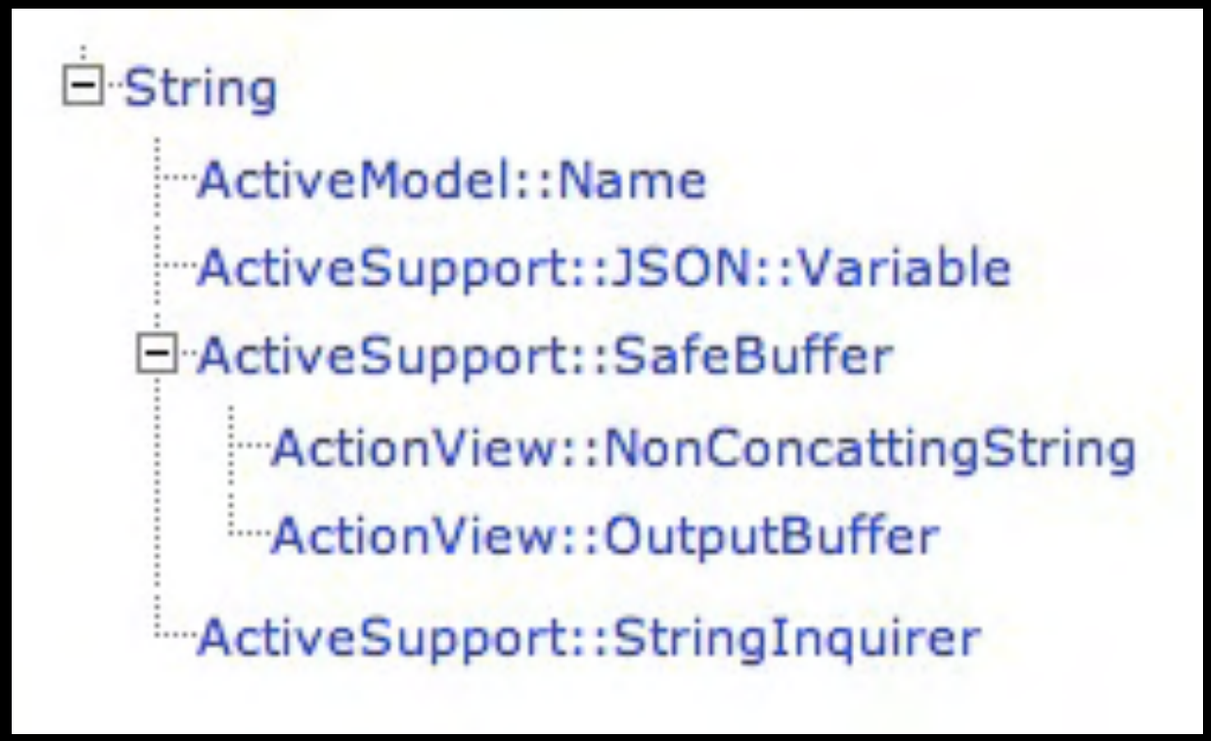
2428 classes and 695 modules

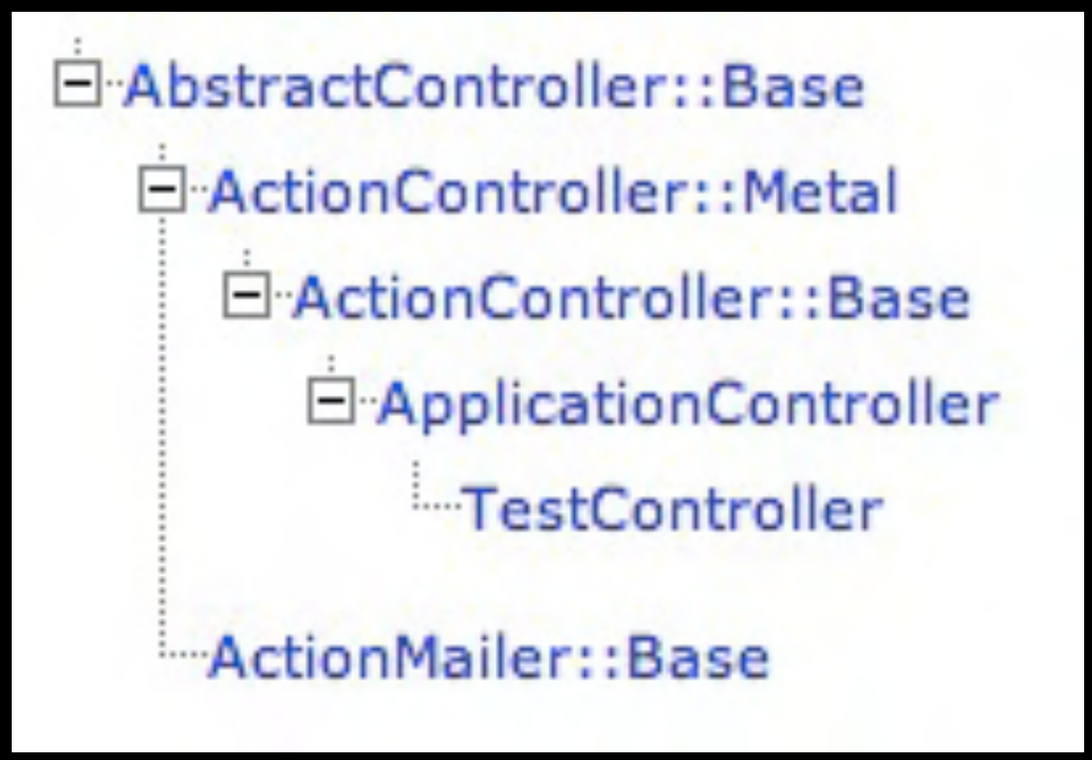
- namespace hierarchy
- class hierarchy
- instances per class
- duplicate classes by name

memprof.com

a web-based heap visualizer and leak analyzer







memprof.com

a web-based heap visualizer and leak analyzer

address	#<Array:0x6279948 length=4096>
file	gems/googlecharts-1.3.6/lib/gchart.rb
line	15
type	array
class	Array
length	4096
0	"AA"
1	"AB"
2	"AC"
3	"AD"
4	"AE"
5	"AF"
6	"AG"
7	"AH"
8	"AI"
9	"AJ"
10	"AK"
11	"AL"

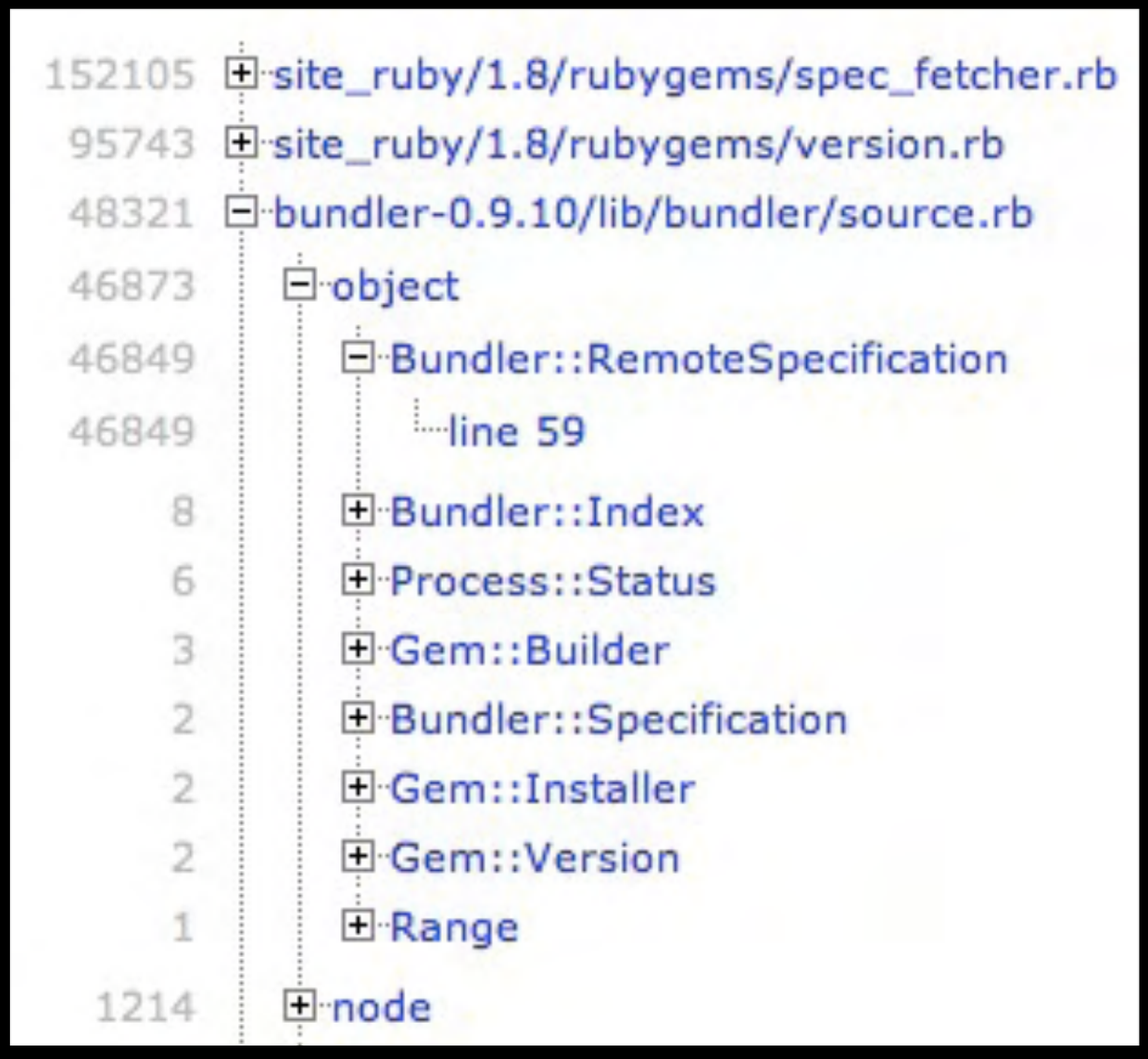
```ruby
def self.simple_chars
  @simple_chars ||= ('A'..'Z').to_a + ('a'..'z').to_a + ('0'..'9').to_a
end

def self.chars
  @chars ||= simple_chars + ['-', '.']
end

def self.ext_pairs
  @ext_pairs ||= chars.map { |char_1| chars.map { |char_2| char_1 + char_2 } }.flatten
end
```

memprof.com

a web-based heap visualizer and leak analyzer



memprof.com

a web-based heap visualizer and leak analyzer

address	node:WHILE
type	node
node_type	WHILE
file	lib/ruby/1.8/singleton.rb
line	147
n1	node:CALL
n2	node:BLOCK
n3	0

```
while false.equal?(@__instance__) do
  Thread.critical = false
  sleep(nil)
  Thread.critical = true
end
```

address	node:OP_ASGN2
type	node
node_type	OP_ASGN2
file	ruby/1.8/date/format.rb
line	551
n1	node:LVAR
n2	node:IF
n3	node:OP_ASGN2

```
e._cent ||= (val >= 69) ? (19) : (20)
```

```
{"_id":"0x35da08"}
```

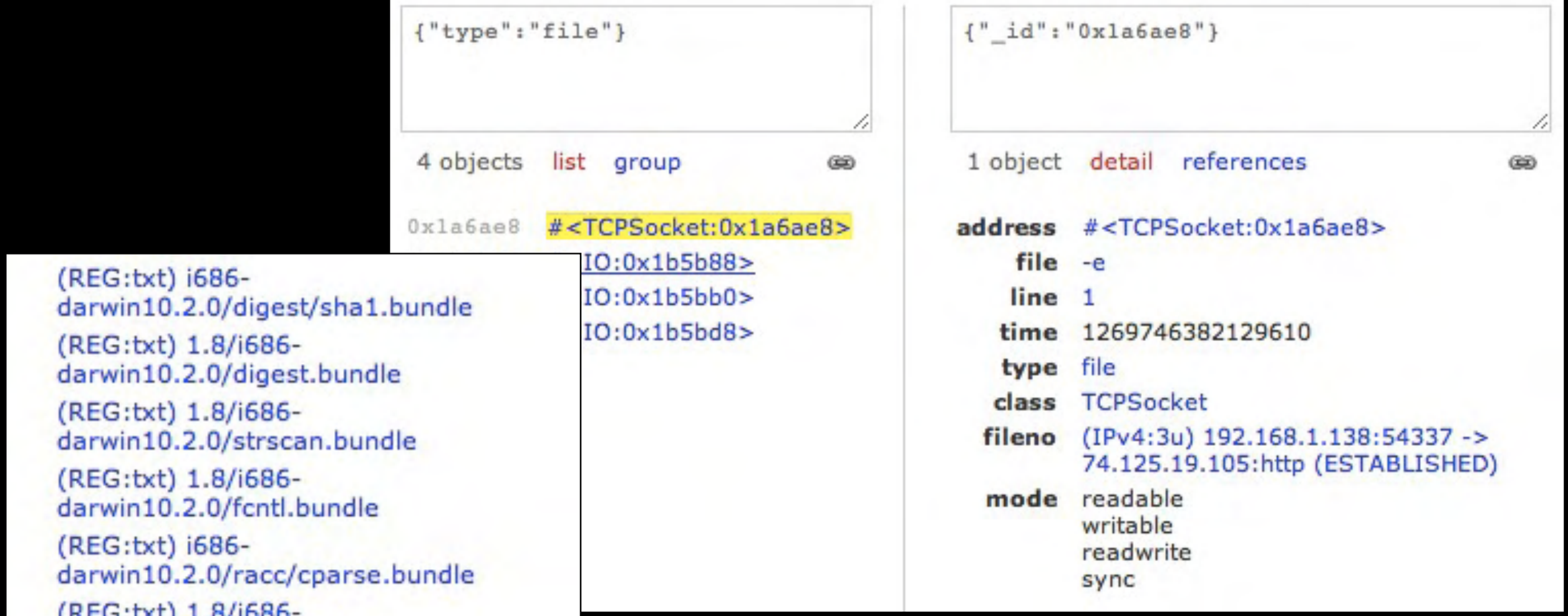
1 object detail references

address	node:DEFN
type	node
node_type	DEFN
file	lib/ruby/1.8/delegate.rb
line	267
n1	true
n2	:method_missing
n3	node:SCOPE

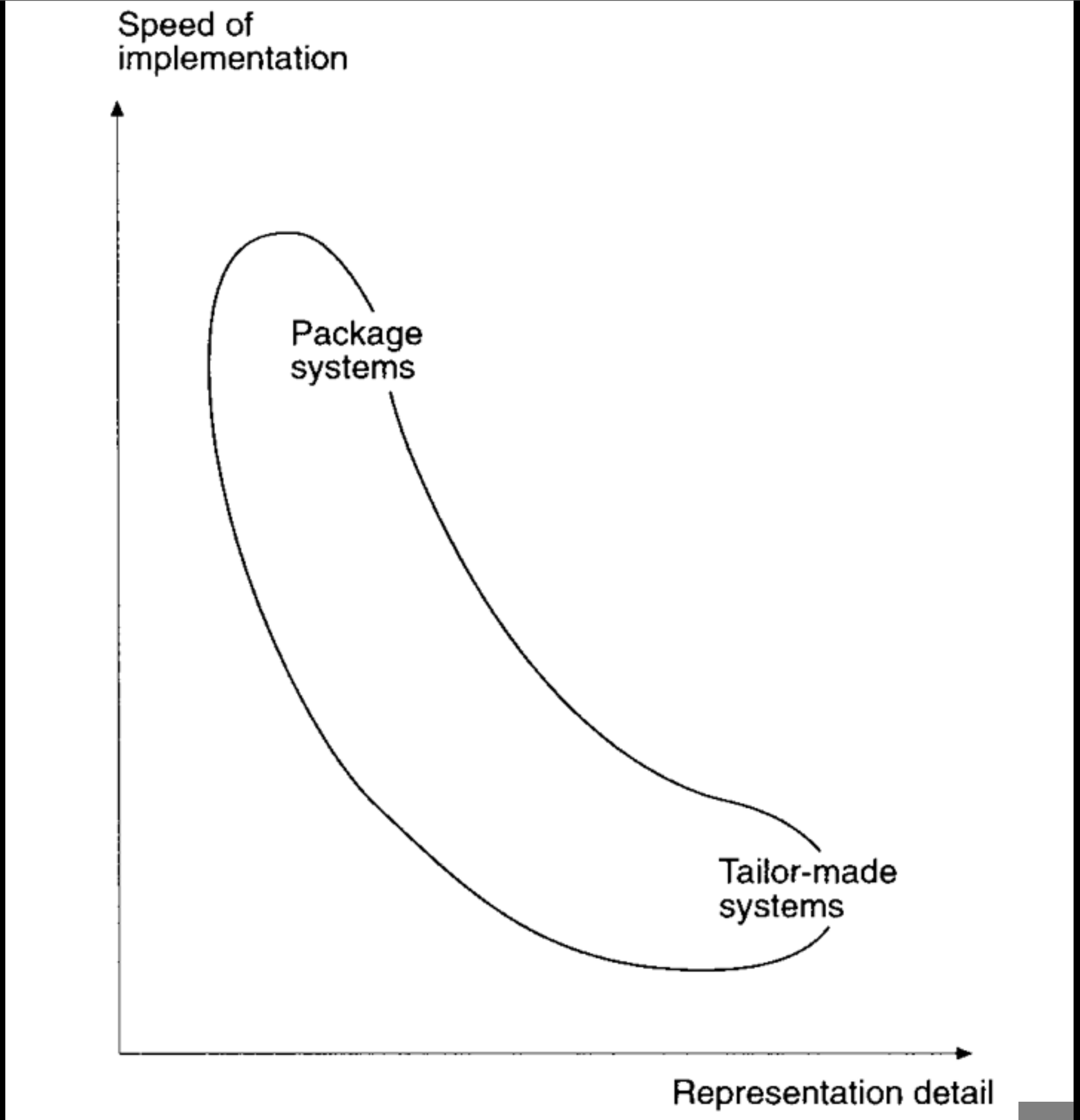
```
def method_missing(m, *args, &block)
  super(m, *args, &block) unless @_dc_obj.respond_to?(m)
  @_dc_obj.__send__(m, *args, &block)
end
```

memprof.com

a web-based heap visualizer and leak analyzer



evilgem demo/example?

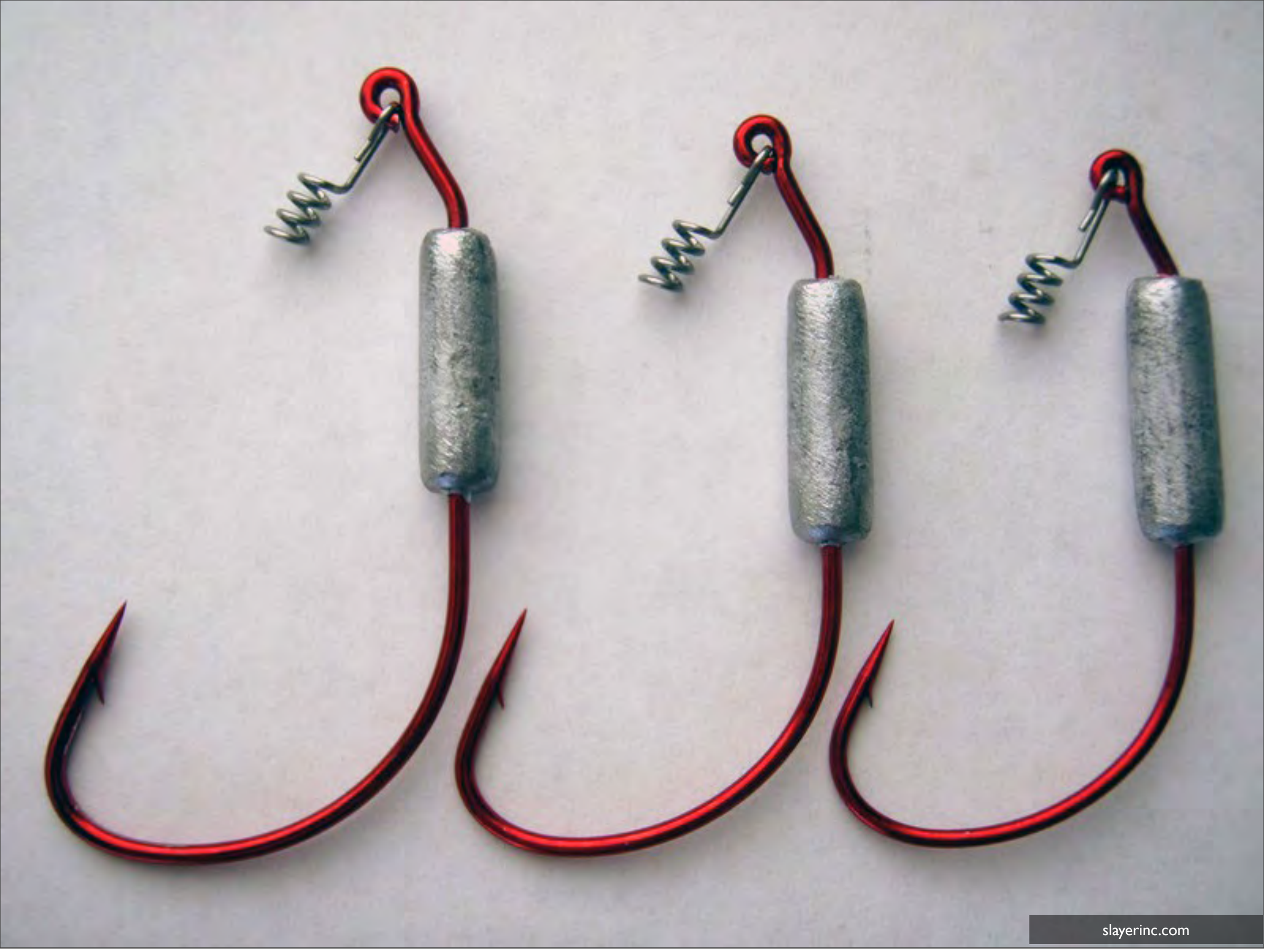


how to defend against it

- NX bit - call mprotect
- strip debug information - mostly prebuilt binaries
- statically link everything - extremely large binaries
- put all .text code in ROM - maybe?
- don't load DSOs at runtime. - no plugins, though


EXPERIMENTAL
SEGWAY
GM
EXPERIMENTAL
slashgear.com

my future research: exploring alternative binary formats.


slayerinc.com

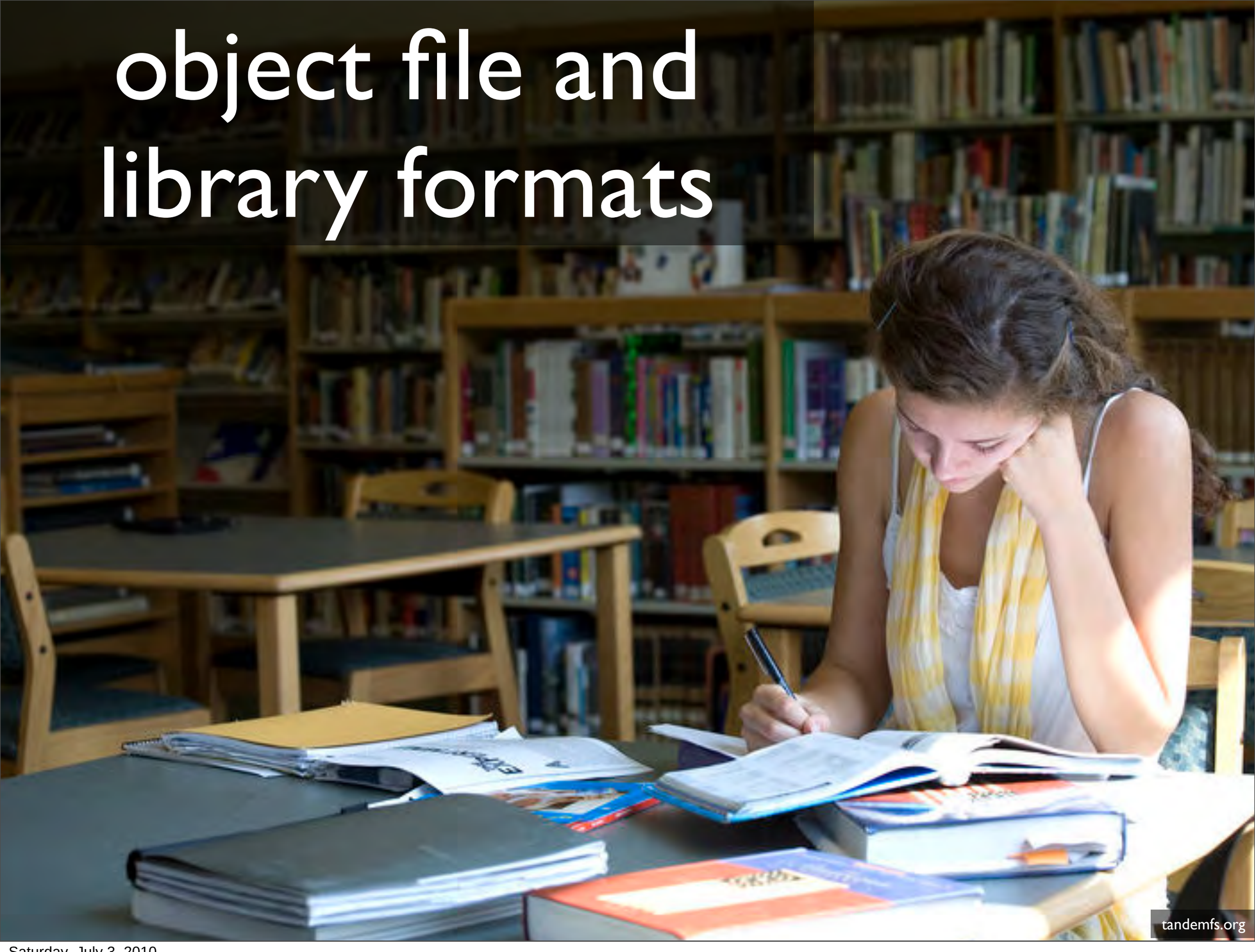
globalhealthandfitness.com

alignment

thomasgroup.com

calling convention

object file and library formats



questions?

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@joedamato
timetobleed.com

read more:

http://timetobleed.com/string-together-global-offset-tables-to-build-a-ruby-memory-profiler/
http://timetobleed.com/hot-patching-inlined-functions-with-x86_64-asm-metaprogramming/
http://timetobleed.com/rewrite-your-ruby-vm-at-runtime-to-hot-patch-useful-features/